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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/780,418	02/12/2001	Thierry Chapus	PET-1919	8123

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EXAMINER	
GRIFFIN, WALTER DEAN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1764	

DATE MAILED: 10/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/780,418

Applicant(s)

CHAPUS ET AL.

Examiner

Walter D. Griffin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 July 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

The Foreign priority documents have been received. However, foreign priority is not claimed. See the declaration.

Claim Objections

Claims 23 and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: The basis for the percent (e.g., weight percent) is missing in each of claims 23 and 24. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The expression “wherein the hydrogen consumption with respect to the feed is no more than 1.3%” in claim 23 was not described in the specification at the time the application was

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filed. The examples provide support for the specific value of 1.3% by weight but do not provide support for the claimed range.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, and 15-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903.

The WO 96/17903 reference discloses a process for hydrodesulfurizing a hydrocarbon feed such as a kerosene or gas oil. The disclosed kerosene or gas oil would necessarily boil

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within the range claimed. The feed and hydrogen are passed to a first hydrotreatment zone containing a catalyst under conditions sufficient to result in desulfurization. The effluent from the first hydrotreatment zone is then treated by stripping to remove hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and volatile hydrocarbons. The resulting liquid hydrocarbon fraction is then passed to a second hydrotreatment zone containing a catalyst under conditions to result in desulfurization. The catalyst used in each hydrotreatment zone can contain cobalt and molybdenum or nickel and molybdenum on a support such as alumina. Process conditions in each hydrotreatment zone include pressure ranging from about 15 to about 200 bar (1.5 to 20 MPa) and temperature ranging from about 220° to 420°C. The examples indicate that the space velocity in the first hydrotreatment zone is the same as in the second hydrotreatment zone and is equal to 1. Purified hydrogen is also recycled in the process. The reaction conditions will typically be chosen to reduce the residual sulfur content of the final product to 0.005 wt% or less (50 ppm or less). This disclosed range includes values within the claimed range of less than 30 ppm and less than 10 ppm. See page 15, line 13 through page 17, line 9; page 21, lines 9-26; page 23, lines 2-33, page 24, lines 22-29, the examples, and the claims.

The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose the amounts of the catalytic metals, does not disclose the relative amounts of the catalysts, and does not disclose the stripping temperature.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by utilizing the claimed amounts of the catalytic metals because one having ordinary skill would utilize metal amounts that would result in the desired effect of hydrotreating.

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It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by utilizing the claimed relative amounts of the catalysts because each catalyst is individually effective for hydrotreating. Therefore, any combination of the catalysts would also be effective for hydrotreating.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by stripping at the claimed temperature because one of ordinary skill in the art would utilize any temperature to provide the desired result.

The reference also does not disclose the claimed hydrogen consumption. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to utilize any amount of hydrogen including the amounts claimed in order to produce a product having the desired level of sulfur.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Pruiss (3,519,557).

The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose flashing as in claim 4.

The Pruiss reference discloses flashing to remove lower boiling materials from the effluent from a hydrotreating step. See col. 3, lines 23-46.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by flashing the product from the first hydrotreating zone as suggested by Pruiss because flashing will perform a

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function that is equivalent to the stripping disclosed by the WO 96/17903. The substitution of equivalents is within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Claims 9 and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 96/17903 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bridge et al. (3,620,968).

The WO 96/17903 reference does not disclose the catalyst components of claims 9 and 11-14.

The Bridge reference discloses hydrotreating catalysts that contain a halogen (i.e., fluorine) and phosphorus in addition to Group VI and VIII metals. See col. 2, line 66 through col. 3, line 10.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of the WO 96/17903 reference by including a halogen and phosphorus in the catalyst as suggested by Bridge because the catalyst will have enhanced desulfurization efficacy.

Response to Arguments

The argument that the WO reference fails to teach or suggest hydrogenating a cut while minimizing hydrogen consumption is not persuasive because the reference clearly discloses on the last three lines of page 19 and the first four lines of page 20 that hydrogen consumption is kept within acceptable limits. This suggests that hydrogen consumption is minimized to some extent.

The argument that changing the amount of catalyst in each zone of the WO process is not a mere operating change is not persuasive. The examples disclose varying amounts of catalysts

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in each zone and indicate that changing the amounts affects the outcome of the process.

Therefore, the examiner maintains that one having ordinary skill in the art would realize from the teaching of the WO reference that adjusting the amount of catalyst in each zone can result in an optimized process.

The argument concerning the amount of sulfur in the products from the examples in the WO reference is not persuasive. A reference is not limited to the examples. Therefore, the examiner believes that the teaching in the WO reference that the sulfur content is reduced to 50 ppm or less suggests the claimed sulfur amounts.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

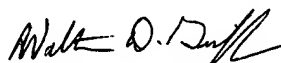
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter D. Griffin whose telephone number is 703-305-3774. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30 to 4:00 with alternate Fridays off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on 703-308-6824. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0651.



Walter D. Griffin
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1764

WG
October 10, 2003